

Knoxville Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

NO. 38

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session of the Forty-Third Congress.

SENATE.

A large number of publishing firms ask a change of the postal laws.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, introduced the following bill: Directs the Postmaster-General without delay to construct a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, to be operated in the post offices of those cities by appointees of the Postmaster-General under such regulations and at such rates of tariff as he may prescribe; provided that the rates shall be uniform to all persons with such uniform reduction to the newspaper press as may be deemed by him advisable; and provided the rates shall be adjusted to meet and not exceed the expense of opening and maintaining said line, and providing a net income equal to five per cent. interest on the original cost of the same. The bill proposes to appropriate six hundred thousand dollars for the foregoing purposes.

Mr. Chandler's bill amendatory of section 110 of the National Currency Act of 1863, and section 4 of the Act of July 13th, 1866, provides that they shall not be construed either in pending cases or otherwise to apply to the evidence of actual indebtedness, issued by any mining, manufacturing or other corporation, or by individuals, except banks and bankers prior to the enactment of this bill, but shall apply to such evidences of indebtedness issued thereafter upon positive proof of their being circulated or intended to circulate as money.

Mr. Wright's bill proposes to reduce the salary of the President after this term to \$50,000.

Mr. Harvey's bill provides that a homestead of pre-emption settlers, whose crops have been seriously injured this year by grasshoppers may be absent from their lands until June 1st, 1875, without a forfeiture of their existing rights.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, a bill to provide for the transfer of certain causes from the District to the Circuit Court in the State of Alabama.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information, which will enable Congress to bring the Freedman's Bureau functionaries to the front.

Mr. Morton presented a petition of colored men of Indiana, protesting against the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, claiming that by force of that decision they are deprived of the rights of citizenship and their children of the benefits of an education, and asking that the present law officer of the Government be directed to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Subsequently, Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution, directing the Attorney General to take out a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Indiana to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Government to bear the expenses as the petitioners are not able to bear them.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced a bill making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the great Kanawha river in the State of West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill amendatory of the act granting pensions, so as to remove the disability of those who having participated in the rebellion have since enlisted in the army of the United States and became disabled pensioners.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill, which came over from last session, to amend the extending of the Customs and Internal Revenue laws, known as the "Little Tariff Bill," and upon his motion the new conference asked for was granted.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill declaring the effect of persons to purchase the products of the insurrectionary States, in certain cases, granted by the President during the war of the rebellion.

The balance of the day was devoted to the reading at length of the bill to provide a new Government for the District of Columbia.

HOUSE.

A bill reducing the allowances to bank examiners passed.

Among the bills introduced were one for reducing postage to one cent; for the relief of the Southern States by compensating their debts; a joint resolution for an investigation of the legal and political condition of the Southern States.

Mr. Young offered a bill paying the mail service of the South prior to the year '61.

The Secretary of War was called upon to state the number of troops in Alabama, where stationed and how the rations given to Alabama were distributed.

A resolution was introduced to select a committee to investigate the Vicksburg troubles.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Republican Senators spent about an hour and a half in the caucus this afternoon on the subject of Arkansas affairs, but adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Only a few Senators expressed themselves in favor of intervention, and even these were not agreed as to the exact form of movement. Others were disposed to postpone any action, as the present condition of the State

did not seem to justify Congressional measures, all accounts representing the people generally to be satisfied with their present government and with no cause for violent disturbances.

The question of the condition of Louisiana also becoming involved, several Senators said it would be found on examination that one or two of the other Southern States had no more loyal existence than Louisiana, and therefore there should be an investigation concerning all of them, in order to establish their validity.

Ceremonies at the Burial of the Confederate Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock today a large number of persons witnessed the re-interment in Grace church yard, near Silver Spring, of the remains of 17 Confederate soldiers, who were killed in the attack on Washington near Fort Pickens, July, 1864. Bishop Doane read a poem and General Philip Cook, who commanded in that engagement, delivered an address.

In response to urgent requests that the President place troops in the Louisiana State House he is quoted as: "I will not provide against threatened danger, but if violence occurs I will suppress it."

The Civil Rights Bill.

At the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee this morning a sub-committee was appointed to draw up another Civil Rights Bill. It is understood that the committee are instructed to incorporate all the essential features of the Senate bill now on the House calendar, omitting therefrom the cemetery and school sections.

About the Reference of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the distribution of the President's annual message among the various Committees of the House on Wednesday last, the portion of it referring to the troubles in Arkansas was referred to the Select Committee already existing on that subject, and that portion of the message relating to the troubles in Mississippi and Louisiana, was referred to a Select Committee of Seven, to be appointed by the Speaker. This Committee has not yet been appointed. It is very probable that after it has been appointed and organized, it will proceed to take testimony through a sub-committee, or otherwise in relation to the disturbed condition of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana. Of course any announcement of what has been or has not been determined is premature and unauthorized so long as the Committee itself is not actually in existence.

Gen. Grant on Louisiana.

Gen. Grant is quoted as saying: "If further troubles occur in Louisiana, he will send some one there who will hurt." He is said to have in view for this business either Gen. Sheridan or Gen. Terry.

Senator West and Congressman Darrel were not present when the application was made for troops in the State House at New Orleans.

The Tilton-Beecher Case in Court.

Tilton concludes a long affidavit thus: "He therefore respectfully prays and insists in case this court should grant any order for particulars, that a clause may be inserted therein to the following effect, viz.: But this order is not to be construed or applied so as to prohibit plaintiff on the trial of this action from introducing evidence of confessions, acts, declarations, writings and documents which may be admissible under the general rules of evidence, as if this order had not been made, and which do not in terms refer to any particular act or time of adultery, but provides by such evidence the adulterous intercourse, charged in the complaint, although it may not thereby appear to have been committed on any particular day or at any particular place."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HOME.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 7.—There has been for some time trouble brewing between the tax payers' association and the citizens and county officials. The Sheriff was acting without a legal bond and the board of supervisors refused to order a new one although the time for paying taxes had arrived. Two or three other officials were under indictment for forgery and embezzlements, and the citizens despairing of any relief from the partisan courts, had a meeting last Wednesday and in a body, proceeded to the court house to demand the resignation of the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, and he signed his resignation.

On Saturday, a card appeared in the streets, signed Crosby, calling on all the citizens of Warren county, Republicans, white and black, to come to his aid and support him in his position. Crosby, publicly and through the papers, denied the authorship of the card, yet, this morning, armed bodies of negroes appeared advancing on the city from six different roads. The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock, and the citizens gathered en masse, armed, and immediately advanced to meet the negroes on the Baldwin's Ferry road.

The negroes were met just outside of the city on Grove street about 200 strong. The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused, and immediately firing commenced on both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile and again made a stand in the old breast-works and house, but were soon routed. The loss in this engagement was one citizen, Oliver Brown, who was killed. About twelve or fifteen negroes were killed and several wounded, and about twenty prisoners were taken. On the Hill's Ferry road about 250 negroes were met and routed after a short engagement, with several killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, rendered his opinion this afternoon, denying a motion to continue the injunction restraining the Police Commissioners from interfering with Sunday concerts at Terrace Garden. The Court sustains the constitutionality of the act for the better preservation of peace on Sunday, and declares the things prohibited need not be expressed in the title; and moreover, the Court cannot say judicially that the prohibition of theatrical performances on Sunday does not conduce to the preservation of peace on that day.

FORT HAMILTON, Dec. 14.—Two men, named Douglass and Mosher, attempted to break into the residence of ex-Judge Ruel Van Brunt, on the Coney Island plank road at Bay Ridge, Long Island. The Judge saw them endeavoring to force an entrance and fired two shots, both of which took effect, one killing Mosher instantly, the other so wounding Douglass that he died in an hour afterwards. Douglass before dying said his dying companion knew all about the kidnapping of Charlie Ross, Mosher is supposed to be the man with the goggles who enticed the boys into the buggy. The older boy was thrust from the buggy and the younger carried off. Douglass stated positively that it was Mosher who abducted Charlie Ross.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The storm of yesterday was very disastrous to the shipping. A dozen vessels are ashore at Whitby, and one is reported to have sunk with all on board. Similar accounts are received from points all around the coast. The mails from France are several hours behind time. The packet for Ostend was compelled to return to Dover. Heavy damage was done to the works in the harbors of Jersey. Two hundred and sixty yards of pier were swept away and blocks of concrete weighing several tons were displaced and broken. The storm was very severe on the Continent. The telegraph lines between Italy, Switzerland and Paris are down and communication is interrupted.

A Carlist dispatch says Serrano has arrived at Logrono. The Carlists deny the defection of the Bishop of Urgel. A telegram to the Standard reports Gen. Loma with four thousand men attacked the Carlists under No. grave and Ezana near Audouin. He was repulsed with heavy loss and driven back to San Sebastian.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The transit of Venus was successfully observed at Hobartstown, Adelaide and Melbourne, and at points in India, China and Japan. The American party, however, only partly succeeded at Hobartstown.

Alexander Macfear, of Baltimore, was married yesterday to Virginia, daughter of the late Hon. James Brooks, of New York, in the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption at Holborn. Minister Schenck was present, and Monsignor Capel performed the marriage ceremony.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times in an editorial says: The telegram which we are enabled to publish shows that at Nagasaki, although the weather was unfavorable, the observations were made in an admirable and exhaustive manner, in which American astronomers skilled in expeditionary work know well how to apply. We fear the observations at Prof. Hall's station are useless, being made by the Halligan method; hence, the careful determination indicated by the American telegram becomes of enormous importance.

Telegrams received in regard to the transit of Venus report that the observations failed in Ornsk, Orenburg, Kasal, Uralsk, Astrakhan, Kertch and Pils, but were successful at Yalioham.

HENDAYE, Dec. 11.—Gen. Loma is preparing a proclamation, summoning the Carlist insurgents to surrender within eight days, and threatening devastation of the country occupied by them in case of further resistance.

Washington Personals.

Vice President Wilson is in his place in the Senate, and expects to be able to preside throughout the session.

Congressman Phelps seems determined to have the press gag law passed at the least session.

Fernando Wood is a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and has a strong inclination for the Presidency.

Alexander H. Stephens remarked to a friend, "I am very healthy and stout, for I weigh nearly ninety pounds."

General Butler is said to be canvassing for a session of the 44th Congress to open on the 4th of March.

Nearly all of the Republican Senators are said to be anxious for the reelection of Senator Carpenter.

A special to the Courier-Journal says: "It is generally conceded that Speaker Blaine will be the leader of his party in the next House, and that the chances of the next Republican nomination seem to be between him and Mr. Washburne."

The only prominent Senators absent when the roll was called on Monday, were Messrs. Brownlow, Bayard and Morton.

HARDER IN JACKSON, North Carolina. We are informed that on the evening of the 25th ult., Cool Long and Joe Mitchell, while on a spree, went to a place called Savannah Creek, 4 miles the other side of Webster, for the purpose of procuring liquor. While there they quarrelled, and Mitchell shot Long, the latter dying from the effects of the wound next morning. Mitchell is from East Tennessee and during the latter part of the war was employed on the Government transports that plied between Knoxville and Chattanooga. Long is a native. Neither of them had trades or professions, and were classed with that incongruous mass known in this country as "traders." Both were regarded as desperate men when pelted with whisky.—Asheville Pioneer.

THE CORINTH ROBBERY.

Full Particulars from a Memphis Paper.

The following account of the robbery of a bank in Corinth, Mississippi, taken from the Memphis Avalanche, differs in some particulars from the account we published yesterday, and is probably a correct version of the affair:

From a gentleman who arrived from there yesterday an Avalanche learned the following particulars of the robbery: For a few days past, four men, strangers, have been stopping in the town, representing that they were stock-drovers, on their way from Texas to their home in Kentucky. They gave as their reason for stopping at Corinth a desire to rest their horses, four fine, strong-looking brutes. They had considerable gold with them, and frequent visits were paid the bank for the purpose of making exchange into paper money, which seemingly could not be satisfactorily done, as no gold was ever exchanged.

Monday after dinner they paid their board bills and had luncheon put up, which they swung on their saddles with straps. It was noticed that each man was armed with two navy sixes, but as they had been traveling in wild countries but little attention was paid to that. With the remark that they would try the bank once more to see if they could get their gold changed, they rode off leisurely in that direction.

When they got in front of the bank three of them dismounted, leaving only one outside to hold the horses. The three men walked into the bank. At the time the only officer in bank was Mr. Taylor, President of the bank, who was paying a negro some money. When the last of the three entered he quietly locked the door, while another one of the gang let down the shades over the door and windows. This startled Mr. Taylor, who asked what they meant by doing that. The reply was, "We want your money, and you had better hand it over quick." Mr. Taylor said, "I can't do that."

"Then," said the leader, "we will kill you." "Oh," says Mr. Taylor, "I guess you wouldn't kill a person, would you?" "The hell we would," replied the leader, as he drew a large bowie like a flash and made a slash at Mr. Taylor, inflicting a serious scalp wound, from which the blood ran very freely.

Seeing that the men would indeed kill him, Mr. Taylor gave them the key to the safe, which they at once opened. Their booty was \$5,000 in currency, diamonds to the amount of \$2,500 and twelve gold watches, valued at about the same amount, the latter special deposits. They may have taken a little more money than the amount stated above, but that is about the total loss.

In the meanwhile the man outside had had his little diversion. He set cock-a-leg on his saddle, seemingly engrossed in his cigar, yet with an eye on the street. The first citizen who thought he was going by the bank, was greeted with the whistle of a revolver ball in close proximity to his ear, sent by the man on the saddle. He thought it a little pleasant until the next shot killed the dog running by his side, when he moved himself. Another one who was coming from an opposite direction moved out of the way after the first shot.

The three men in the bank having finished their work, came out, mounted and putting spurs to their horses, all rode rapidly out of the town, taking a shot at every man they saw, in the meantime, but fortunately hitting no one. News of the robbery soon spread around, and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The Sheriff summoned a posse of armed and mounted men, and was on the road in a little over a half an hour. Nobody had been captured up to a late hour last night.

From the manner in which the robbery was carried out, it looks very much as if this job was done by the same men who robbed the bank of Columbia, Kentucky, killing the cashier because he would not unlock the safe, and who successively robbed the banks at Russellville, Kentucky; the bank at St. Genevieve, Missouri, where they also killed the cashier, and at Scranton, Iowa. All of these robberies were committed in the afternoon, at a time when but one or two persons were in the banks. The man who stays outside and holds the horses, does the same thing in every town, fires indiscriminately at every person in sight, while the inside men do their work quickly and well.

Illness of Judge Trigg.

The Memphis Appeal of Wednesday morning says:

Hon. Connelly E. Trigg is confined by illness to his rooms at Nashville. His duties have of late been quite laborious, having kept him on the bench continuously at Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville during the past four months, without rest or intermission. This heavy tax upon his strength, we regret to learn, has somewhat impaired his health, though we hope not seriously or permanently. It is hoped that a few weeks' rest, which he intends to take, will restore his strength, and that he will be able to hold his court here, commencing next month. In the interim the court will be held by Judge Ballard, of Kentucky, and by Judge Edmunds, who is expected here immediately after the holiday recess.

The Epidemic at Alexandria.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 6.—I have just received a private letter from Alexandria which states that so far there have been eight deaths from the "black flux," with five other adults not expected to live for eight hours, besides a number of children. It says there is no cause assigned for the disease, except that of the use of fresh pork, and this is doubted.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Arrival of the ex-President and his stay at the Maxwell House has somewhat revived hereabouts the discussion of the United States Senatorship. He has had a good many visitors to room No. 50, and of course they have not hesitated to speak of what "Andy" thought on reaching the streets.

Mr. Johnson claims that twenty-five out of the thirty delegates from East Tennessee will vote for him, and that he is confident of getting from thirty to thirty-five votes in Middle and West Tennessee. This he says would elect him, fifty-one votes being required to make a choice. He appears to be confident of success.

The tilt between himself and Governor Brown during the last canvass, made both very conspicuous as rival candidates for the lofty position now almost ready to fall to the lot of some one of the half a dozen or more candidates.

Governor Brown, though he is regarded as a prominent candidate for the Senatorship, we believe has never yet made any open avowal of the fact. But whether he has or not, he is so regarded, and it will not be long, possibly, before he will announce himself straight out as a candidate.

Gen. W. A. Quarles has placed himself squarely before the Legislature, to which he recently addressed a three-column card, as a candidate. His card was generally read, producing considerable comment.

Hon. Edwin H. Ewing avowed himself a candidate in a long speech on governmental affairs, delivered at Murfreesboro not long since. A synopsis of his speech was published in the Banner, and was generally read and much talked about.

Gen. W. B. Bate, of Davidson, is a prominent candidate for the Senatorship. He has been known as an aspirant for that office for some time past, though we believe he has not yet made any public avowal of it.

Hon. John Netherland, of East Tennessee, is mentioned in connection with a seat in the Senate.

W. H. Stephens, of West Tennessee, has been prominently spoken of in that portion of the State in connection with the high position.

The name of James D. Porter, Jr., Governor-elect, has been frequently mentioned of late as one whose claim might be brought before the Legislature.

Judge James A. Bailey, of Clarksville, is talked about in a quiet way, his name occasionally appearing in the prints in that relation.

Col. Savage, it will be remembered, crossed and recrossed the trail of Mr. Johnson until both had traversed the State, in October, putting forward his claims for the Senatorship. It is said Col. Savage is now in East Tennessee "still hunting," and that he will shortly come over into Middle Tennessee, and reach Memphis in time to return to Nashville just before the meeting of the Legislature.

The Senatorial election will take place some days after the organization of both houses of the General Assembly.—Banner.

FATHER RYAN.

His Lecture on "White League."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am certainly glad to see so many ladies and gentlemen, White Leaguers, in New Orleans. [Applause.] I understand I have been attacked in a newspaper called the Republican. I am not in the habit of stopping to answer those who are as innocent of argument as they are guilty of bad manners. [Cheers.] But if there be a reporter of that paper in this house, let him come to this table; I will give it to him and let him report my lecture. They think it very strange that I, as a priest, should have anything to say upon matters which more or less pertain to the political order of society. I, as a priest, in my duties, do not lose my rights of citizenship. My cradle was rocked in the South; my grave shall be dug in the South. And while in the moral order the nations are but one in the Christ of all, in the political order of nations, if there ever comes up a question in the world as between race and race, and the interests of one race against the instincts of another, common human interest tell me, and as religion does not prohibit me, I stand by the white race, and not simply from natural reasons. [Applause.] It has built up the civilization of the world, in the material as well as in the moral order.

I remember, I was in Mobile on the election day. I have been often blamed for speaking on political subjects. I don't care a straw who blames me, of course. [Applause.] But to show you my ignorance in politics, I never voted in my life before. I did want to vote for Jefferson Davis once. [Applause.]

There was one of our priests in Mobile who had been in the Yankee army. I reckon God will pardon him for that. He was a perfect Yankee Irishman. He pronounced cow loco on the night before the election a few of us priests got together in one of our rooms, and we made a terrible onset on this noble priest to convert him. With a great deal of persuasion we did convert him.

I had voted the Radical ticket before that, but on the day of election we went arm in arm to the polls. I never had voted before, but he had.

One of his Radical friends offered to us a ticket, and said, "Here is your ticket." He answered, "I reckon"—he pronounced the word "I reckon"—"I guess"—"I reckon not. This time I vote the Democratic ticket." They had small ropes there, and I said to him, "Father, you know the rope better than I, you go first." So he went first and voted the Democratic ticket.

The celebrated portrait painter, Stuart once met a lady in the street in Boston, who saluted him with: "Oh, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature, and I kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no," "Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me."

The Athens Post says: J. B. and Thomas King, of Hester Mills, Meigs county, sold 30 head of hogs last week which aggregated 9,585 lbs. gross. Heaviest weight 457 lbs., lightest 365. Price 7 cents gross, or \$668.31 for the lot. That will do pretty well for Hester Mills.